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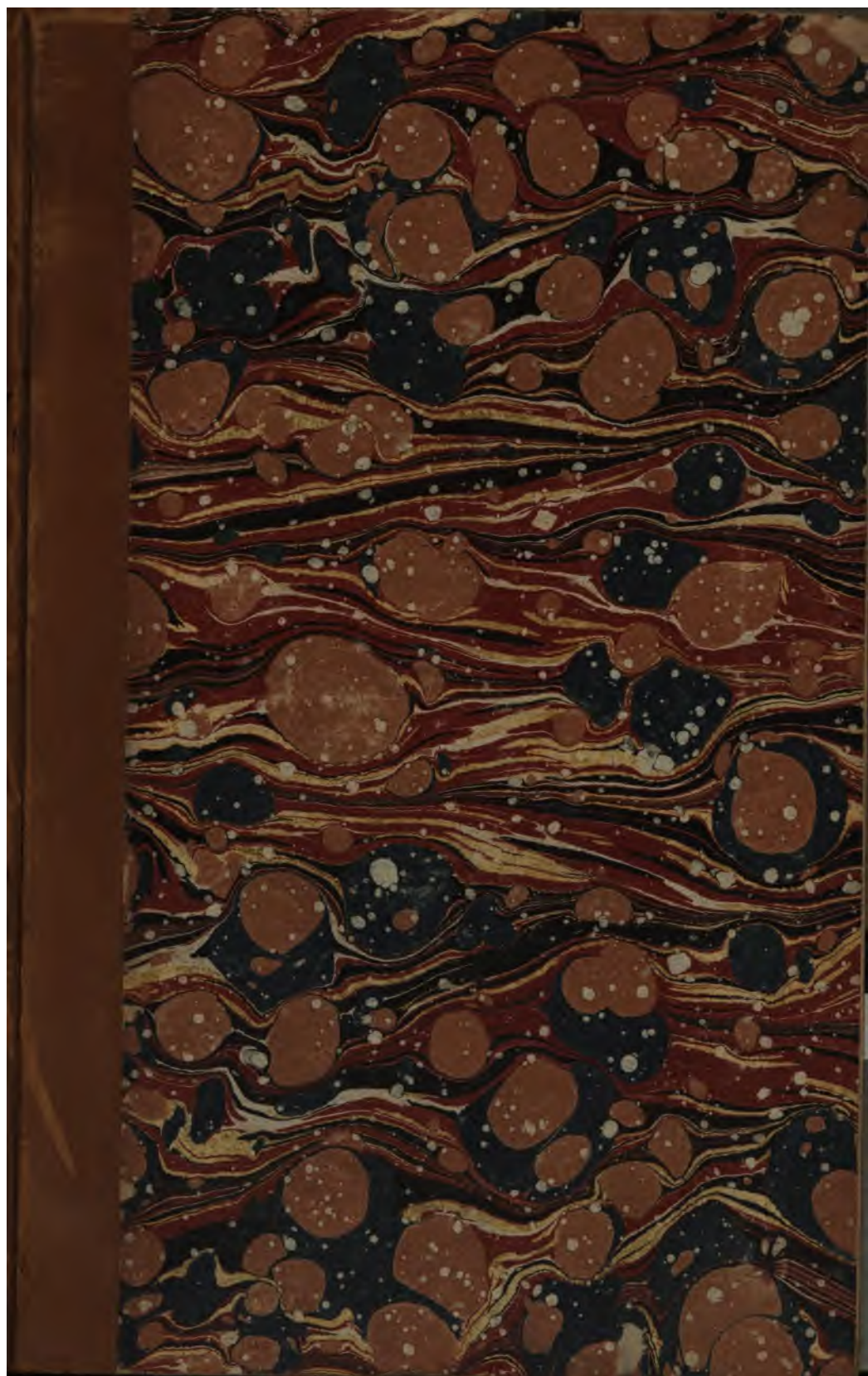
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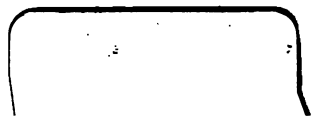
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49. 487.





THE
CHRONOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY
OF
ANCIENT EGYPT

ILLUSTRATED BY
PLATES OF THE KINGS' NAMES
AND
MAPS OF THE COUNTRY.

BY
SAMUEL SHARPE.



51

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THE HISTORY of EGYPT, from the earliest times till the conquest by the Arabs, A.D. 640.

Rudiments of a VOCABULARY of EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

EGYPTIAN INSCRIPTIONS from the British Museum and other sources. 120 plates in folio.

THE NEW TESTAMENT translated from Griesbach's Text.

A Map of Ancient Egypt.

The following Plates, with their description, form an Appendix to the Author's History of Egypt, and they contain the arguments on which his Chronology in that work rests.

Highbury, 19th February, 1849.

THE
CHRONOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY OF
ANCIENT EGYPT.

PLATE I.

THE third row of ovals contains the names of Thothmosis III. and his predecessors, from the Tablet of Abydos in the British Museum.

The fourth row contains also the names of Thothmosis III. and his predecessors, from the walls of the Memnonium (see Burton's *Excerpta Hieroglyphica*, pl. 2). The names are the same in each list, till the accession of No. 12, Chebra-Amosis, the beginning of Manetho's 18th Dynasty. Here the two authorities differ. In the Tablet of Abydos, Chebra-Amosis is preceded by Queen Scemiophra and her predecessors, namely, Manetho's 12th Dynasty; while in the Memnonium he is preceded by another king of the name of Chebra.

The three other lines in this plate are the names of three out of the eight rows of kings to whom Thothmosis I. is offering sacrifice on the walls of Karnak (see Burton, pl. 1*). The table is here reversed, as in a looking-glass, to make the animals all look the same way; and then, placing the names by the side of the two former rows, they explain the difference before noted. At Abydos, Amunmai Thor I., No. 4, and his successors, were considered as the predecessors of Chebra-Amosis, No. 12; while in the Memnonium, Osirtesen I., No. 17, and his successors, were considered as that king's predecessors. These kings reigned in different parts of Egypt. Thothmosis I., who reigned over all Egypt, perhaps considered as his predecessors all the kings in the eight rows of names in the Tablet of Karnak, of which we have here only three.

No. 1. Nantof, a name also found near Memphis.

No. 2. Possibly Apophis, one of the Phœnician shepherd kings.

No. 3. Is also found near Memphis.

No. 7. Labaris, a king whom Manetho places as a predecessor of Scemiophra, No. 6, and who may have given his name to the labyrinth on the lake of Mœris. It will be remarked that, in all these names, the Sun, the first character in the oval, is read last, as RA;

No. 58 and 59. Thothmosis II. (M. H. 2).

No. 60 and 61. Mychera Amun-Neitchori (B. 48 and 49), or Nitocris. She was the widow of Thothmosis II. Manetho says she was the last of the Memphite sovereigns and built the third pyramid. Eratosthenes says she governed Thebes in right of her husband.

No. 62. Mychera, the name found by Colonel Vyse in the third pyramid, which Diodorus says was built by king Mycerinus, and Herodotus by ~~a sister of~~ Mycerinus. As it is only another form of No. 60 it reconciles the statements of these historians with Manetho, who says that this pyramid was built by Nitocris.

No. 63 and 64. Menhophra-Thothmosis III. (M. H. 2).

No. 65. Menhophra, a more complete form of No. 63 (Hieroglyphics by R. Soc. Lit. 91 and 92). The date of Thothmosis III. is fixed by this name; as Theon, the Alexandrian mathematician, writing in A.D. 380, says that the cycle of 1460 years which came to an end in the second year of Antoninus Pius, and therefore began in B.C. 1321, was named the Era of Menophres.

No. 67 and 68. Amunothph II. (M. H. 2). His first name is A, HO, RA; or *ορπο*, *King*; the common title of every sovereign of Egypt; with the article prefixed, Pharaoh. This would also rather entitle this king to be called Horus than his successor, to whom Manetho gives that name.

PLATE III.

No. 69. Another name of the same king (M. H. 2).

No. 70. His queen Maitra (M. H. 2).

No. 71 and 72. Thothmosis IV. (Hieroglyphics, 80); the builder of the small temple between the paws of the Sphinx.

No. 73. His queen (M. H. 2).

No. 74. His second wife, Mautmes (Wilkinson's Thebes).

No. 75. The same (E. I. 37). She is styled the Royal widow, and succeeded her husband on the throne.

No. 76 and 77. The same (E. I. 115). As it is not usual for queens to have two names, the second may perhaps be that of her mother.

No. 78 and 79. Amunothph III. (E. I. 94); the king whose colossal statue at Thebes used to be visited at day-break for its musical notes.

No. 80. The same (E. I. 94).

No. 81. His queen Taia (E. I. 94), from *τᾱια*, *honour*.

No. 82 and 83. Probably another name for Amunothph III. (M. H. 2).

No. 84 and 85. The second name is Amunmai Anemneb (M. H. 2).

Amunmai Thor I.

11th *Dynasty of Theban kings* :
The last of whom was Ammenemes.

Osirtesen or Osiri Gesen I.

12th *Dynasty of Theban kings*.

Amunmai Thor II.

Sesonchosis or Geson Goses.

Osirtesen or Osiri Gesen II.

Ammenemes.

(See Labaris, in the Tablet of
Karnak.)

Sesostris or Osiris.

Labaris, who built the Labyrinth.

Osirtesen or Osiri Gesen III.

Ammeres.

Amunmai Thor III.

Ammenemes.

Scemiophra.

Scemiophris.

But if we judge from the Tablets compared, Plate I, we ought to change the places of the first two of these kings.

No. 43. Chebros (Tablet of Karnak). The title here used is Neb-echot, possibly 𓆎𓅓𓏏𓆎 𓅓𓏏𓆎 , *Lord of buildings*. It is the name called by the Greeks Tnepfactus (Diodorus Sic. i. 45).

No. 44 and 45. Chebros Amosis (B. 35). The titles over these two names are 𓆎𓅓𓏏𓆎 𓏏𓆎𓏏𓆎 , *Lord of the countries*, and 𓆎𓅓𓏏𓆎 𓏏𓆎𓏏𓆎 *Lord of battles*. They are translated by Hermapion in Ammianus Marcellinus, *Creator of the world*, and *Strong in battle*, as is seen by the one always being over the first, and the other over the second, of the two names.

No. 46 and 47. Amunothph I. (*Mat. Hier.* 2). The hand with a sword is SEB, from 𓆎𓅓𓏏𓆎 , a sword; hence the first name is Sebekra. The second is 𓆎𓅓𓏏𓆎 𓏏𓆎𓏏𓆎 , *dedicated to Amun*.

No. 48 and 49. The same (B. 32). The first name is Bichera.

No. 50. The same (see Plate I.). Here Sebekra is spelt at full length.

No. 51. The same (Egypt. Inscript. 7).

No. 52. His queen, Ames-Athori (E. I. 7). By her name we may suppose she was the daughter of Amosis. According to Manetho, Amersis reigned after the death of Amunothph I.

No. 53 and 54. Thothmosis I. (M. H. 2). The Ibis has the force of Thoth; hence No. 54 is Mishophra Thothmes.

No. 55. His queen Ames (M. H. 2). By her title, Royal sister and royal wife, she seems to have had a right to the throne herself, and may have been the same person as No. 52, the widow of Amunothph.

No. 56. His daughter (M. H. 2).

No. 57. Probably the same lady, with the title Sacred wife (E. I. 107) on her statue made in the reign of Thothmosis II. She holds a child in her arms, and is styled Sister-mother, or Aunt.

These names may be compared with Manetho's 18th, 19th, and 20th Dynasties; thus,

Chebra.	18th <i>Dynasty of Theban kings.</i>
Chebra-Amosis.	Amosis.
Amunothph I.	Chebros.
Ames-Athori, his widow.	Amenophthis.
Mishophra Thothmosis I.	Amersis, omitted in some copies.
Thothmosis II.	Misaphris.
Queen Nitocris.	Misphragmuthosis.
Thothmosis III.	(Nitocris of Memphis.)
Ahora, Amunothph II.	Tuthmosis.
Thothmosis IV.	Amenophis of the vocal statue.
Mautmes, his widow.	Horus.
	Acherres.
	Rathos, omitted in some copies.
Amunothph III. of the vocal [statue.]	Chebres.
Anemneb.	Acherres.
Rameses I.	Armeses.
Oimenephthah I.	Rameses.
	Amenophath.
	19th <i>Dynasty of Theban kings.</i>
Rameses II.	Sethos.
Pthahmen Miothph.	Rapsases.
Oimenephthah II. or Pthahmen- septhah.	
Ramerer.	Ammenephthes.
Amunmai Rameses III.	Rameses.
Rameses IV.	Ammenemes.
	Thuoris.
	20th <i>Dynasty.</i>
Rameses V. to Rameses XI., &c.	Twelve Theban kings.

No. 143 and 144. Shishank (M. H. 2), the conqueror of Rehoboam. This is the *name* called Sesonchosis by Dicæarchus, and by Diodorus Siculus as quoted by Justin Martyr.

No. 145 and 146. Osorkon (M. H. 2).

No. 147 and 148. Takelmothe (Hier. 43), Beloved by Amun, the son of Isis. These three kings of Bubastis have nearly the same first name.

No. 149. The same (E. I. 35).

No. 150. The same, spelt Takelothé, as by Manetho (Wilkinson's Thebes).

No. 151. His queen (M. H. 2).

PLATE V.

No. 152. Osorkon II. (M. H. 2), "The beloved eldest son of Amun."

No. 153 and 154. Shishank II. (M. H. 2). These two are the only names yet found belonging to Manetho's Dynasties of Tanis.

No. 155 and 156. "The priest belonging to Amun, the son of Amun, Pehor or Pharaoh" (Wilkinson's Thebes). The Bocchoris of Sais.

No. 157 and 158. Sabakothph the Ethiopian (M. H. 2).

No. 159. The same (M. H. 2). The crocodile's name was Sabak.

No. 160 and 161. Sevek (M. H. 2). The first name is Bokra or Bocchoris.

No. 162 and 163. Tihrak (M. H. 2).

No. 164. His queen (M. H. 2).

No. 165 and 166. Psammetichus I. (M. H. 2). His first name is Vaphra.

No. 167 and 168. Necho (M. H. 2). His first name is also Vaphra.

No. 169 and 170. Psammetichus II. (M. H. 2.) The first name, reading all the characters backwards, may be Necho-Ra.

No. 171. The same, with the name Menchera added in smaller characters (E. I. 116).

No. 172. His queen, Neith-Acoret (E. I. 118). Now that the throne was at Sais the sovereigns began to introduce the goddess Neith into their names.

No. 173. The same, with the after addition of some smaller letters (E. I. 116).

No. 174 and 175. Hophra (E. I. 112). The first and second names are the same, though written with different characters.

No. 176 and 177. The same king, though his second name is here Psammetichus (M. H. 2).

No. 178. His queen (M. H. 2).

No. 179 and 180. Amasis, or at full length, *Nephra Amasis, the son of Neith* (M. H. 2 and Hier. 42).

No. 181. His queen, the daughter of Psammetichus II. (E. I. 118.) Her name is Soni-vaphra, perhaps *The sister of Hophra*.

No. 182. The same, with the addition of the same smaller characters as in her mother's name, No. 173 (E. I. 118).

No. 183 and 184. A queen, related both to the last, No. 182, and to her mother, No. 173 (E. I. 116 and 118). If an ancestor, she may be the wife of Necho.

No. 185. Cambyses (B. 8), spelt CANBOSH.

No. 186 and 187. Darius (M. H. 2), spelt NTARIOSH.

No. 188 and 189. The same (B. 5).

No. 190. Amasis (B. 4), with the title of Melek. He was a satrap under Darius, mentioned by Herodotus, lib. iv. 167.

No. 191. Nephra (B. 4), his son, who succeeded him as satrap of Egypt.

No. 192 and 193. Mandothph; perhaps a son of Melek Nephra (B. 3); but he rebelled against Darius and made himself king of Egypt (B. 5). See Herodotus, lib. vii. 7.

PLATE VI.

No. 194. Xerxes (B. 14); spelt Schriresh.

No. 195. Artaxerxes (B. 8).

No. 196 and 197. Amyrtæus (E. I. 28).

No. 198 and 199. ATENRA; perhaps Inarus (B. 6); but the place of this name is doubtful.

No. 200. His queen (B. 6).

No. 201 and 202. Possibly Thannyras the son of Inarus, who governed Egypt as Persian satrap (B. 6). He was a sun-worshipper like the Persians. See Herodotus, lib. iii. 15.

No. 203. Nephrites (Wilkinson's Thebes). He is in Manetho's lists, but seems to be named Psammetichus by Diodorus, who mentions such a rebel against Artaxerxes Mnemon.

Note. The following names are all copied from the lists of kings in Sir G. Wilkinson's valuable Topography of Thebes, or his *Materia Hieroglyphica*, unless it is otherwise stated.

No. 204 and 205. Hachoris.

No. 206 and 207. Psammuthes.

No. 208 and 209. Nectanebo. This may be translated *The victorious Lord*. His first name may be Hachora.

No. 210. The same.

No. 211 and 212. Philip Aridæus, the brother of Alexander the Great, in whose name Ptolemy governed Egypt for six years.

No. 213. The same.

No. 214 and 215. Alexander Ægus, the son of Alexander the Great.

No. 216 and 217. The same (Salt, pl. 1).

No. 218. Ptolemy.

No. 219. His queen Berenice. The name is followed by the Coptic suffix TC, *her*, to mark the sex.

No. 220 and 221. Ptolemy Philadelphus. His first name is *Beloved by Amun, to whom Ra gives victory*.

No. 222. His queen Arsinoë.

No. 223 and 224. Ptolemy Euergetes ; *Son of the gods Adelphi, approved by Ra, a living image of Amun ; Ptolemy, immortal, beloved by Pthah*.

No. 225 and 226. Ptolemy Philopator ; *Son of the gods Euergetæ, approved by Pthah, to whom Ra gives victory, a living image of Amun ; Ptolemy, immortal, beloved by Isis*.

No. 227. Arsinoë, his queen.

No. 228 and 229. Ptolemy Epiphanes ; *Beloved by the Father gods, approved by Pthah, to whom Ra gives victory, a living image of Amun*. These titles are translated in the Rosetta Stone.

No. 230. His queen Cleopatra.

No. 232. Ptolemy Philometor (H. 64) ; *Son of the gods Epiphanes*.

No. 233. The same (H. 64).

No. 234. The same.

No. 235. The same ; but sometimes meaning his brother Euer-

No. 236. Euergetes II. [getes II.

PLATE VII.

No. 237 and 238. Ptolemy Soter II. ; *Worshipper of the god Euergetes and of the god Philopator, son of the goddess Soter, approved by Pthah, like Ra, an image of Amun, &c*.

No. 239. The same (E. I. 73).

No. 240 and 241. Cleopatra Cocce and Ptolemy Alexander, reigning jointly. She had before reigned jointly with her eldest son Soter II.

No. 242 and 243. Ptolemy Alexander.

No. 244 and 245. The same.

No. 246. The same (Salt, pl. 1).

No. 247 and 248. *The great sovereign Berenice, sister of Ptolemy, immortal, exalted ; Alexander, immortal, beloved by Pthah*.

No. 249. Ptolemy Neus Dionysus (E. I. 72). His name is here translated *Son of Osiris*.

No. 250. The same (E. I. 73).

No. 251 and 252. The same.

No. 253, 254, and 255. Cleopatra Tryphæna ; using the joint names of her father and herself during his banishment from Egypt.

No. 256 and 257. Cleopatra and her son Cæsarion (E. I. 73).

No. 258 and 259. Ptolemy Cæsar, the above-mentioned child of Cleopatra and Julius Cæsar (E. I. 73).

No. 260. The same, Neos-Caisaros.

PLATE VIII.

No. 261 and 262. Augustus; *Autocrator Caisaros, immortal, beloved by Pthah and Isis.*

No. 263 and 264. Tiberius Cæsar.

No. 265 and 266. The same (E. I. 119).

No. 267 and 268. Caligula; *The king of kings, autocrator, beloved by Pthah and Isis, Caius Caisaros Germanicus, immortal.*

No. 269 and 270. *The king of kings, autocrator, Tiberius Claudius.*

No. 271. Tiberius Claudius.

No. 272 and 273. *Approved by the four emperors, beloved by Pthah and Isis, the autocrator Nero.*

No. 274 and 275. Nero Claudius Cæsar Germanicus, autocrator (Salt, pl. 2).

No. 276 and 277. Nero (Salt, pl. 2).

No. 278. Vespasian.

No. 279 and 280. The same.

No. 281. Autocrator Titus Caisaros.

No. 282 and 283. Domitian.

PLATE IX.

No. 284 and 285. The same (Salt, pl. 2).

No. 286 and 287. Trajan; *Autocrator Cæsar Nerva Trajanus Germanicus Dacicus.* Here is a good instance of NT being employed to represent the sound of D.

No. 288. The same (Salt, pl. 2.)

No. 289 and 290. Hadrian.

No. 291 and 292. The same (Salt, pl. 2).

No. 293 and 294. *Autocrator Caisaros Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus, blessed, Eusebes.*

No. 295 and 296. Ælius (Salt, pl. 2).

No. 297 and 298. Antoninus (Salt, pl. 2).

No. 299 and 300. Aurelius.

No. 301, 302, and 303. The same.

No. 304—308. Lucius Aurelius Verus.

No. 309 and 310. Commodus.

No. 311 and 312. The same.

The following Table of Chronology is formed from Manetho and the monuments. The kings' names are placed in the order of their *succession, but in separate columns, according to the seat of their*

government; while the colour shows the extent of their dominion. The figures at the side are the years in which they reigned before our era, and a star is placed against those whose date is fixed by any special reason.

To begin at the bottom, the reigns of Ptolemy, of Darius, of Cambyses, and of Tirhakah are fixed by the Babylonian eclipses. Hophra and Shishank are fixed because they are mentioned in the Old Testament, since the length of the Jewish reigns, after Solomon, is well known, while these Jewish dates are themselves fixed by the earliest of the Babylonian eclipses in the reign of Tirhakah. Thus are fixed in the Table of Chronology the dynasties of Sais, Ethiopia, and Bubastis.

Petubastes lived at the time of the first Olympiad; this fixes the dynasties of Tanis.

The Theban dynasties are not so certainly placed; but, according to Theon of Alexandria, the era at which the great cycle began, in B.C. 1321, was called the era of Menophres; and Menophra is the prenomen of Thothmoses III. His successors and his predecessors, to Amosis, follow in due order; and their dates receive a partial confirmation from Manetho's telling us that the last of his 17th dynasty, probably Rameses IV., reigned at the time of the Trojan war.

The Hyksos or Shepherd kings were expelled by Amosis; this fixes the time of Asseth and his predecessors, in respect of the Theban dynasties.

That queen Scemiophra, the last of Manetho's 12th dynasty, immediately precedes Amosis of the 17th dynasty is proved by the Tablet of Abydos; see Plate I. This places the rest of the Theban sovereigns.

Nitocris of Memphis was the wife of Thothmosis II.; see Plate II. This fixes the end of the Memphite dynasties.

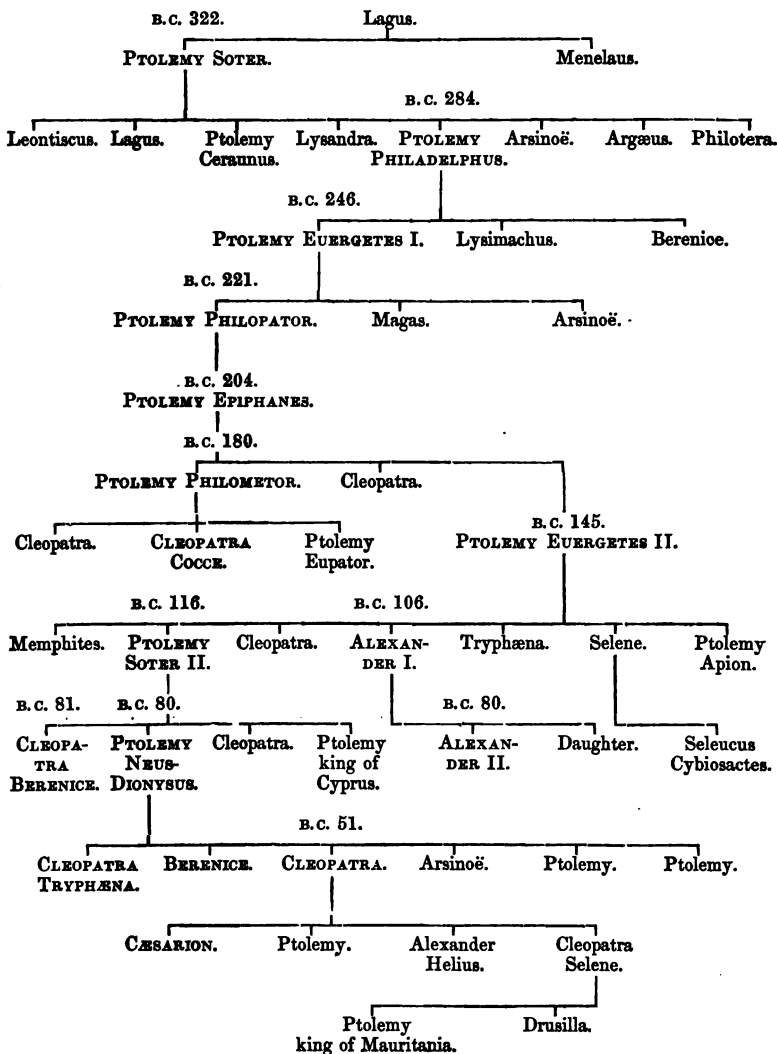
The dynasties of This and Elephantine probably ended when the Theban power rose, under Amosis.

When the kings followed in quiet succession, and no reason appears for the contrary, about four reigns have been allowed to each century.

1700 B.C.	ETHIOPIA.	THEBES.	THIS.	MEMPHIS.	SAIS.	TANIS.	BUBASTIS.	1700 B.C.
	Anunmai Thor I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Osirtesen I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1600	Anunmai Thor II.	—	—	Soris	—	—	—	1600
	Osirtesen II.	—	—	Saphis	—	—	—	
	Labaris	—	—	Sensuphis	—	—	—	
	Osirtesen III.	—	—	Mencheres	—	—	Salatis	
		—	—	Ratheris	—	—	Beon	
	Anunmai Thor III.	—	—	Bicheres	—	—	Apachnas	1500
		—	—	Sebercheres	—	—	Apophis	
1500	Sceniophra	—	—	Thampsis	—	—	Janias	1500
	Amosis	—	—	Othoes	—	—	Asseth	
	Chebros	—	—	Phius	—	—	—	
	Amunothph I.	—	—	Methusuphis	—	—	—	
1400	Thothmosis I.	—	—	Phlops	—	—	—	1400
	Thothmosis II.	—	—	Menthauruphis	—	—	—	
	*Thothmosis III.	—	—	Nikocris	—	—	—	
	Amunothph II.	—	—	—	—	—	Moses	1300
1300	Thothmosis IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1300
	Amunothph III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Anunmai Anemneb	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1200	Rameses I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1200
	Oimeneptah I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Rameses II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1100	Pthahmen Thmeiothph	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
	Oimeneptah II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Osirta Ramerer	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Rameses III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	*Rameses IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1000								1000

[illegible]

FAMILY of the LAGIDÆ or PTOLEMIES.



PLATES X., XI., XII.

Ancient EGYPT was divided into three parts; 1st, the THEBAID, and 2d, the HEPTANOMOS; which together were called UPPER EGYPT, and were a narrow valley divided into two gardens by the river Nile, and bounded on the east by the Arabian desert, and on the west by the Libyan desert; and,

3d. The DELTA or LOWER EGYPT, where the Nile divides itself into several streams which reached the Mediterranean sea through eight mouths, and two artificial or false mouths.

These were, beginning in the west, the CANOPIC mouth, the HERACLEOTIC, the BOLBITINE, the SEBENNYTIC, the PINEPTIME false mouth, the DIOLCOS false mouth, the PHATNITIC, the MENDESIAN, the TANITIC, and the PELUSIAC mouth.

Egypt was also divided into several provinces or *nomes*, each with a chief city; but these were not always the same, nor had they always the same boundaries, as the country round any great city was occasionally called its nome.

The nomes of Lower Egypt, with their cities, were,

First, on the west of the Nile,

1. MAREOTES, on the lake of that name: Apis or Taposiris; Maræa or Palæmareia; Phamothis.

2. ANDROPOLITES: Andron.

3. LATOPOLITES: Latos in the desert; Cercasora at the point of the Delta.

4. NITRITES, on the Natron lakes: Scetis.

5. HERMOPOLITES: Canopus on the coast; Schœdia, with docks for the royal barges; Chæreum; Archandron; Hermopolis; Momemphis; Nithine. Alexandria, the Greek capital, though touching this nome, was not within its jurisdiction.

Second, within the Delta, but on the west of the Phatnitic branch, were,

1. MENELAITES, named after Ptolemy Soter's brother: Anthylla.

2. METELITES: Metelis.

3. SAITES: Sais, once the capital; Naucratis on the west of the river, with docks for foreign shipping.

4. PHTHENOITES: Buto.

5. CABASITES: Cabasa.
6. PROSOPITES: Papremis; Nicium on the west of the river.
7. LOWER SEBENNYTES: Pachnamunis.
8. PHTHEMPHUTHUS: Tava.
9. XOITES: Xois.
10. UPPER SEBENNYTES: Sebennytus.

Third, on the east of the Phatnitic branch were,

1. BUSIRITES: Busiris; Hermopolis; Lycopolis.
2. MENDESIUS: Thmuis; Mendes.
3. ONUPHITES: Onuphis.
4. LEONTOPOLITES: Leontopolis.
5. NEUT: Panephris.
6. ATHRIBITES: Athribis.
7. MUECPHORITES.
8. TANITES: Tanis or Zoan, now *San*.
9. SETHROITES: Sethrum; Heracleopolis parva.
10. BUBASTITES: Bubastis or Pibeseth; now *Tel Basta*.
11. PHARBÆITES: Pharbuthus.

This eastern half of the Delta was perhaps the Bashmour province, named after Bubastis.

Fourth, on the east of the Nile were,

1. ARABICUS: Phacusa.
2. HELIOPOLITES, perhaps GOSHEN: Babylon, opposite Memphis, now *Old Cairo*; Heliopolis, Rameses, or Abaris, now *Matareëh*, once a seat of learning; Scenæ or Succoth; Thaum, Ethan, Pithom, or Patumus; On or Onion, where the Jews' temple stood, and once the capital of the nome.

Other cities on the east of the Delta were, Pelusium on the river's mouth; Magdolum or Migdol; Sile; Daphnæ or Tahpenes; Heroopolis or Hahiroth; Thaubasium, on the Crocodile Lakes; Serapium or Baalzephon; Arsinoë, between the Bitter Lake and the bay of Heroopolis; Clysma, now *Suez*, at the locks where the canal entered the bay.

At an early time the Bitter Lake joined the sea and formed part of the bay of Heroopolis, or Pi-Hahiroth, which was named after the city that stood near its head. See Isaiah, xi. 15.

In Arabia, near the coast, between Pelusium and Palestine, were Gerrom, Pentaschœnum, Cassium, Ostracena, Rhinocolura, Anthedon, and Raphia the frontier village.

In Libya, near the coast, on the west of Lake Mareotis, were Plinthine, Leucaspis, Antiphra, and Parætonium.

The nomes of the HEPTANOMOS were,

On the west of the river,

1. MEMPHITES: Memphis, once the capital, with its gigantic pyramids and sphinx; Acanthon; Isium; Peme.

2. ARSINOITES, in a fertile valley running into the Libyan desert: Arsinoë or Crocodilopolis, now *Medinet el Fyoom*, on the banks of the artificial lake Mœris; the Labyrinth; Ptolemais.

3. HERACLEOPOLITES: Heracleopolis; Cene; Nilopolis, on an island; Tacona.

4. OXYRYNCHITES: Oxyrynchus, now *Bahnasa*; Ibium.

5. HERMOPOLITES: Hermopolis, now *Oshmoonayn*; Phylace, where the transit duties were levied under the Ptolemies; Chusis, now *Cosseah*.

On the east of the river,

6. APHRODITOPOLITES: Scenæ Mandrarum; Aphroditopolis; Angyron; Thimonepsi; Mons Troicus, the hill whence stone was quarried for the pyramids, named from the village of Toura.

7. CYNOPOLITES: Hipponon; Co; Cynon, on an island; Acoris, now *Tehneh*; Muson; Alabastron, in the desert.

8. ANTINOITES, made an eighth nome by Hadrian: Speos Artimedos with the tombs, now *Beni Hassan*; Antinoë or Besa.

In the THEBAID, the western nomes were,

1. LYCOPOLITES: Lycopolis, now *E'Siout*.

2. HYPSELITES: Hypsele, now *Shodb*; Apollinopolis parva.

3. APHRODITOPOLITES: Aphroditopolis, now *Itfoo*; Crocodilopolis or Athribis.

4. THINITES: Ptolemais, now *Mensheeh*; This or Abydos, once the capital of a little kingdom.

5. DIOSPOLITES: Diospolis parva, now *How*.

6. TENTYRITES: Tentyra, now *Dendera*; Contra-Coptos; Pampanis, in the desert.

7. HERMONTHITES: Tathyrus; Hermonthis; Latopolis, now *Esnè*.

8. APOLLINOPOLITES: Hieracon; Apollinopolis magna, now *Edfou*; Phthontis, in the desert; Contra-Ombos; Contra-Syene.

On the east of the river,

9. ANTÆOPOLITES: Pesla; Hieracon; Isium; Muthum; Antæopolis, now *Gou*.

10. PANOPOLITES: Selinon; Panopolis or Chemmis; Thonum; Chenoboscium.

11. COPTITES: Cœne; Coptos, where the roads from the Red Sea reach the Nile; Apollinopolis parva, now *Qoos*.

12. THEBAICUS: Thebes, now *Karnak* and *Luxor*, with the Memnonium, and Medinet Abou on the opposite bank; Tophium; Chnubis or Contra-Laton; Elithya; Contra-Apollon; Toun in the desert.

13. OMBITES: Silsilis, where the hills press on the river; Ombos.

At the cataract which marks the frontier are the Isle of Elephantine; Syene, where the sun's northern edge is vertical at midsummer; Contra-Syene.

In the Libyan desert, to the west of the river, are, 1. The GREAT OASIS; capital Hibe, now *El Khargeh*; 2. The WESTERN OASIS, about eighty miles from Hibe the capital of the Great Oasis; 3. The LITTLE OASIS, about one hundred and sixty miles from the Arsinoite nome; 4. The OASIS of AMUN, about three hundred and twenty miles from Memphis, and one hundred and sixty from Parætonium.

The ports on the Troglodytic coast of the Red Sea were, 1. Myos Hormos; 2. Philotera or Ænum, seventy-five miles from Coptos; 3. Leucos Portus; 4. Nechesia; 5. Berenice, called the Golden, two hundred and fifty miles from Coptos, with stations built on the road in the desert.

The canals in Egypt for irrigation and navigation were countless. The most important were the Bahr Yoosef on the west of the Nile in the Heptanomos; that from Alexandria to the Nile; and that from the Nile to the Red Sea, begun by Necho, finished by Philadelphus and Trajan.

In NUBIA, between the first and second cataracts, the DODECASCHÆNON, or seventy miles, with Philæ; Parembolæ, now *Dabood*; Tzitzis; Taphis; Talmis, now *Kalabshe*; Tutzis; Pselcis, now *Dakkeh*; Corte; Hierasycaminon.

Beyond the Dodecaschænon, we must call the towns with ancient buildings by their modern names. They are Saboua, Amada, Derr, where the road across the Nubian desert leaves the river, Ibream, and Abou Simbel.

In ETHIOPIA, above the second cataract, Semneh, Amarah, Sukkat, Solib. Above the third cataract, Tombos, Island of Argo, Napata, now *Gibel el Birkel*.

Above the fifth cataract, the Astaboras falls into the Nile, which is here called the Astapus. Between these rivers is the ISLAND OF MEROE; cities, Meroë, with numerous pyramids, Abou Naga, and Owataib.

PLATE XIII.

MEMPHIS and the neighbourhood.

The pyramids of Abourouash, of Ghizeh, of Abouseer, of Sakkara, and of Dashour. The canal Bahr Yoosef, and Trajan's canal from Babylon, through the modern city of Cairo, to the Bitter Lakes and Red Sea.

Mount Mokkatam and Mons Troicus, named from the village of Toura.

PLATE XIV.

THEBES and the neighbourhood.

The temples of Karnak and Luxor on the east side of the river. The temples of Medinet Abou, of the Memnonium, of Dayr el Bahree or Alassaseef, and of Errebek or Quorneh on the west. The tombs of the kings and of the queens, in the Libyan hills. The sacred lake. The colossal statues of Amunothph in front of the temple of that king.

PLATE XV.

ANCIENT ALEXANDRIA, in plan shaped like a Greek *chlamys* or soldier's cloak. On the little promontory near the island of Antirrhodus was the Exchange, the temple of Neptune, and Mark Antony's Timonium; D, the Palace; Q, the Theatre; R, the Cæsarium with two obelisks in front; K, the Museum; S, the Soma. The temple of Pan, where now Fort Cretin stands. The Serapium, with Diocletian's column in the centre. At each end of the Heptastadium was a fort.

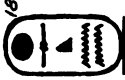
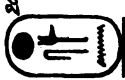
PLATE XVI.

The principal Hebrew, Greek, and Coptic letters, with the hieroglyphics from which they seem to be derived.

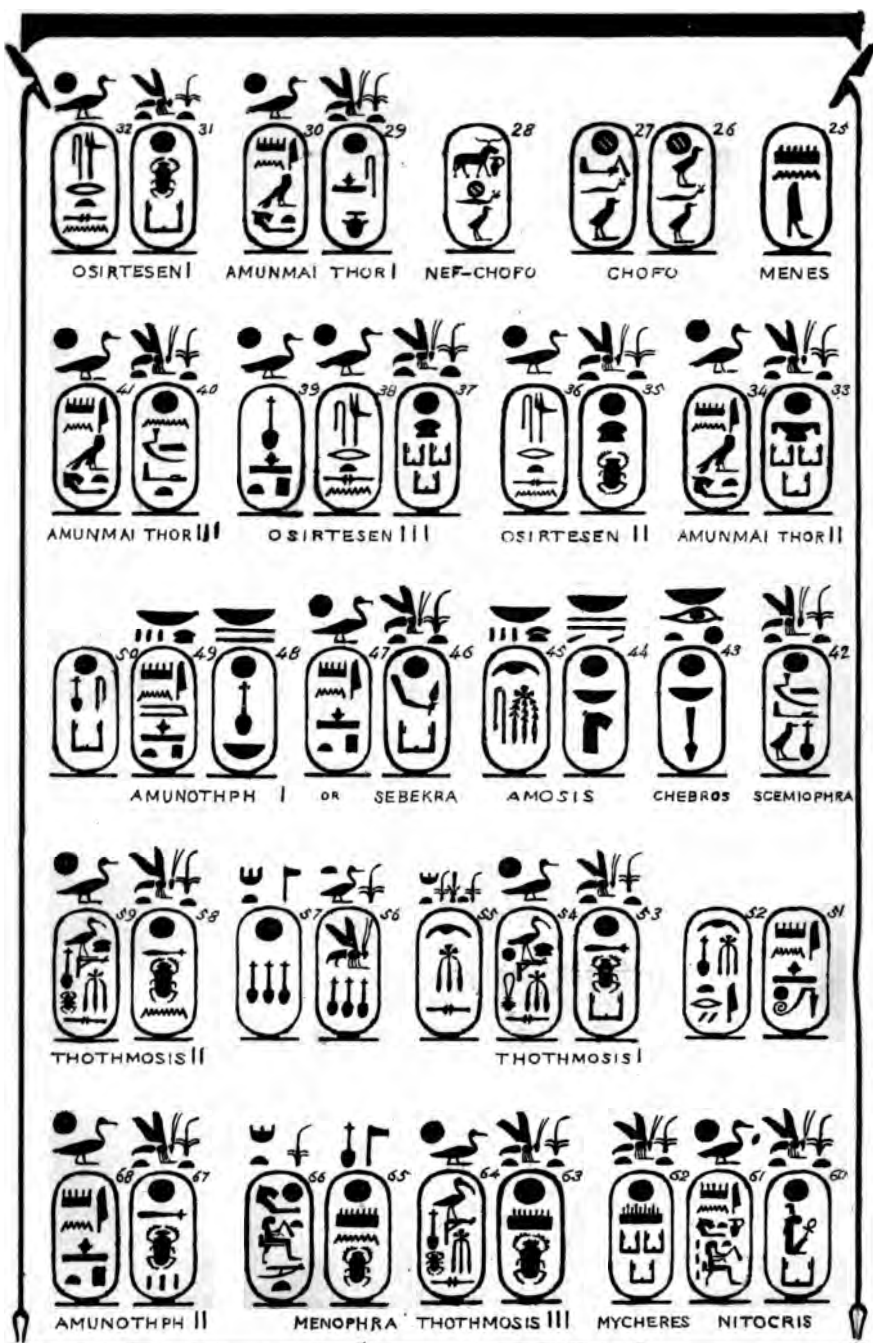
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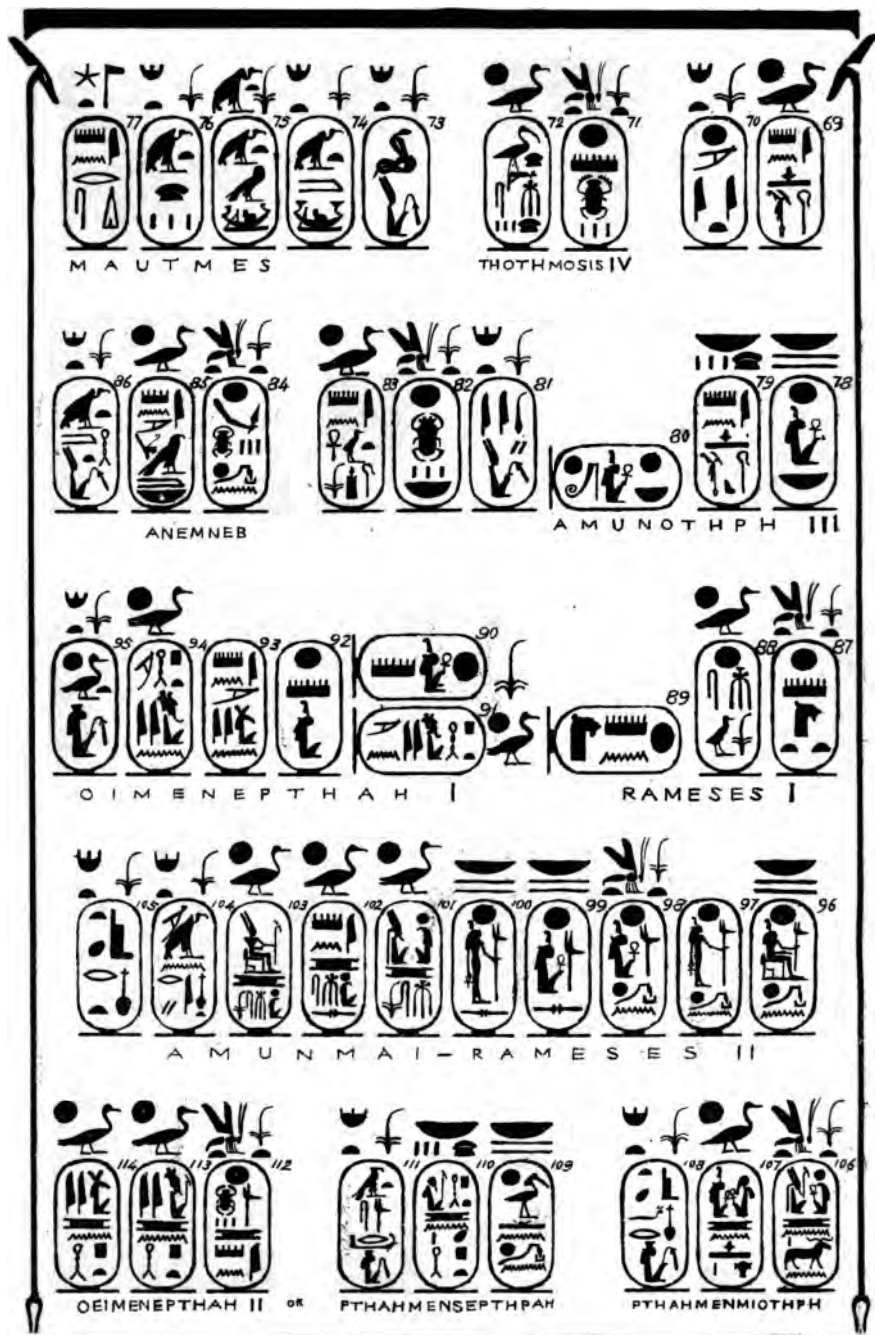
THREE LISTS OF KINGS COMPARED

TABLET OF KARNAK	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

KINGS OF EGYPT



KINGS OF EGYPT



KINGS OF EGYPT



RAMESES IV



RAMESES III



OSIRITA-RAMERER



RAMESES VIII



RAMESES VII



RAMESES VI



RAMESES V



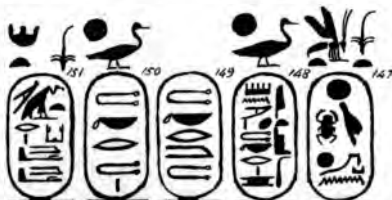
RAMESES XI



RAMESES X



RAMESES IX



TAKELOTHE



OSORKON



SHISHANK

KINGS OF EGYPT



SABA KOTHPH



PEHOR



SHISHANK II



OSORKON II



NECHO



PSAMMETICHUS I



TIHRAK



SEVEK



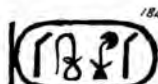
PSAMMETICHUS III & HOPHRA



PSAMMETICHUS II



CAMBYSES



AMASIS



MANDOTHPH

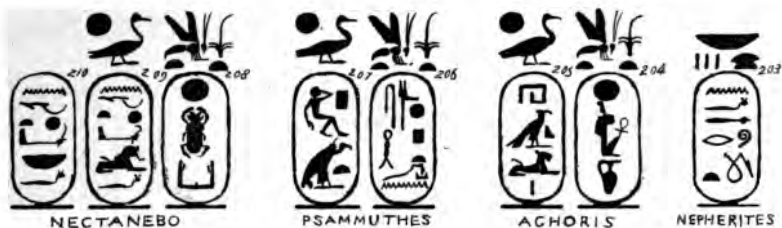
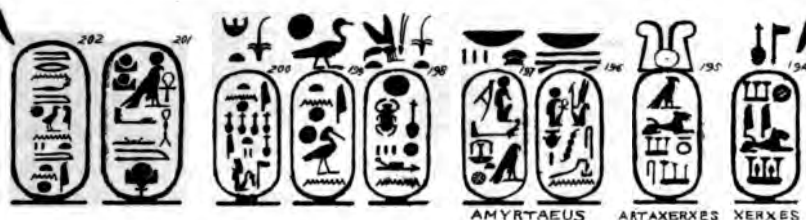


NEPHRA AMASIS

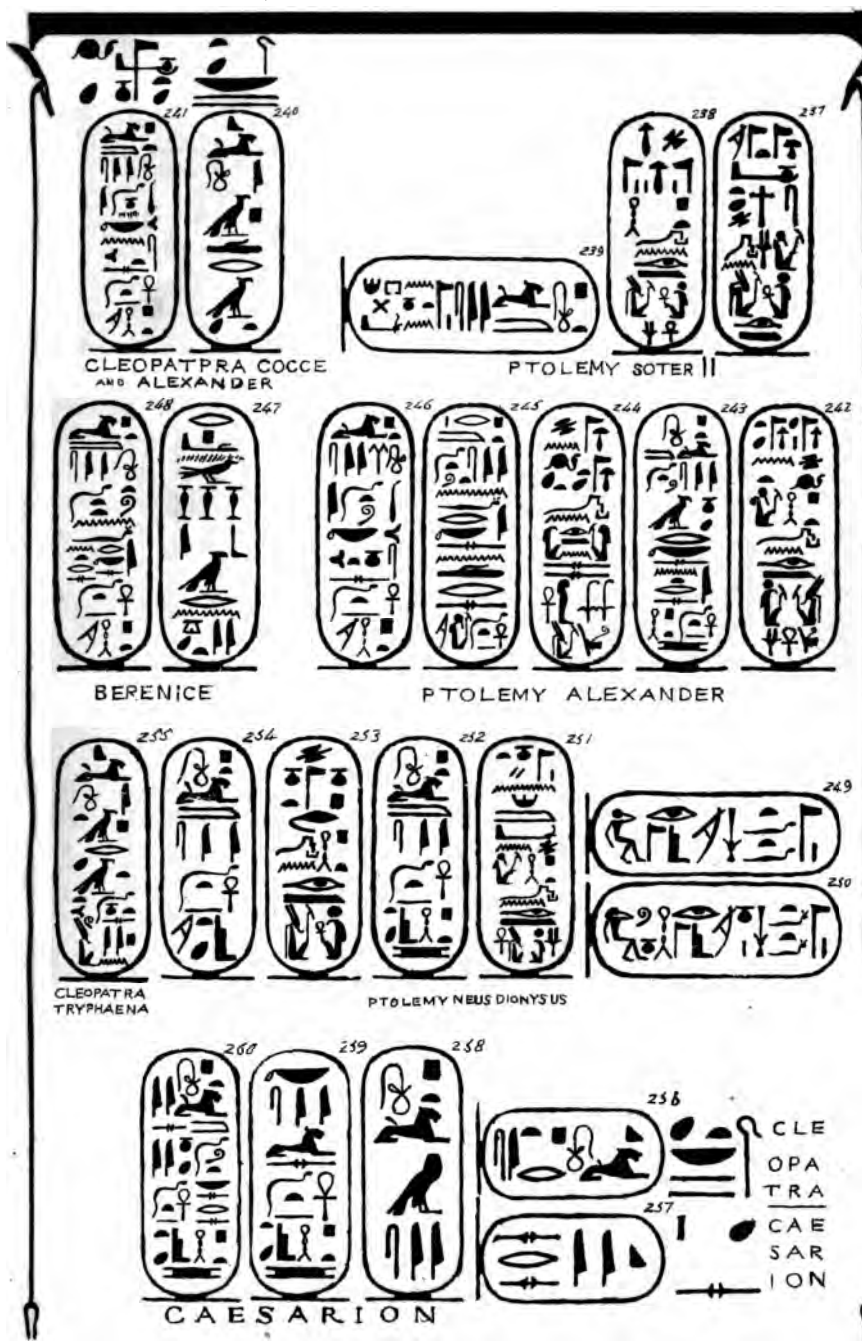


DARIUS

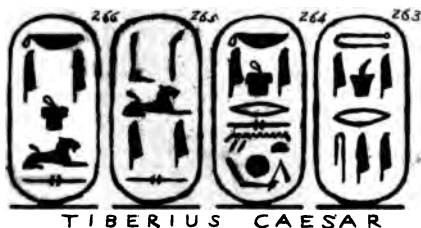
KINGS OF EGYPT



KINGS OF EGYPT



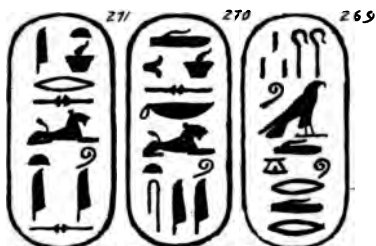
EMPERORS OF ROME



TIBERIUS CAESAR



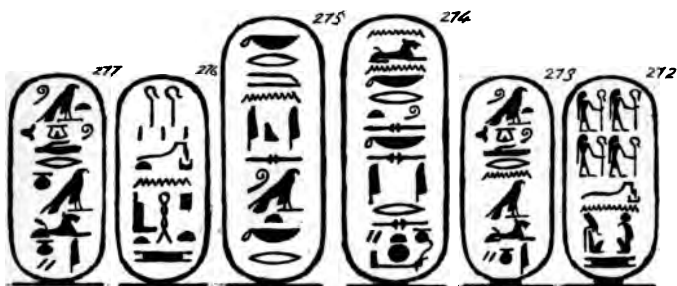
AUGUSTUS



C L A U D I U S



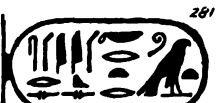
CAIUS [CALIGULA]



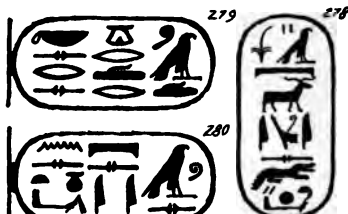
N E R O



DOMITIAN

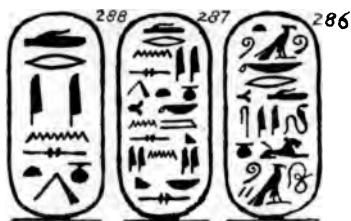


TITUS



VESPASIAN

EMPERORS OF ROME



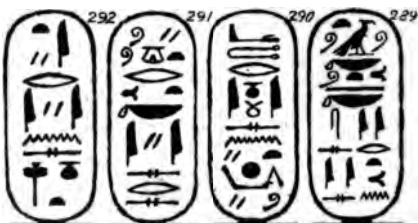
TRAJAN



DOMITIAN



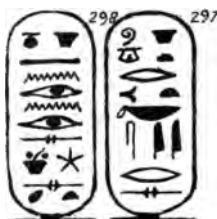
AELIUS



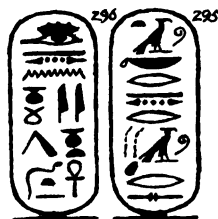
HADRIAN



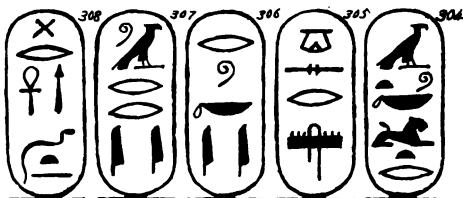
AURELIUS



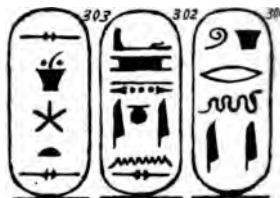
ANTONINUS



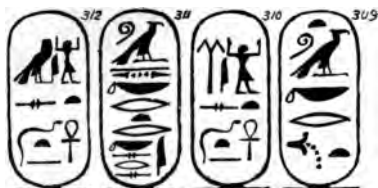
AELIUS



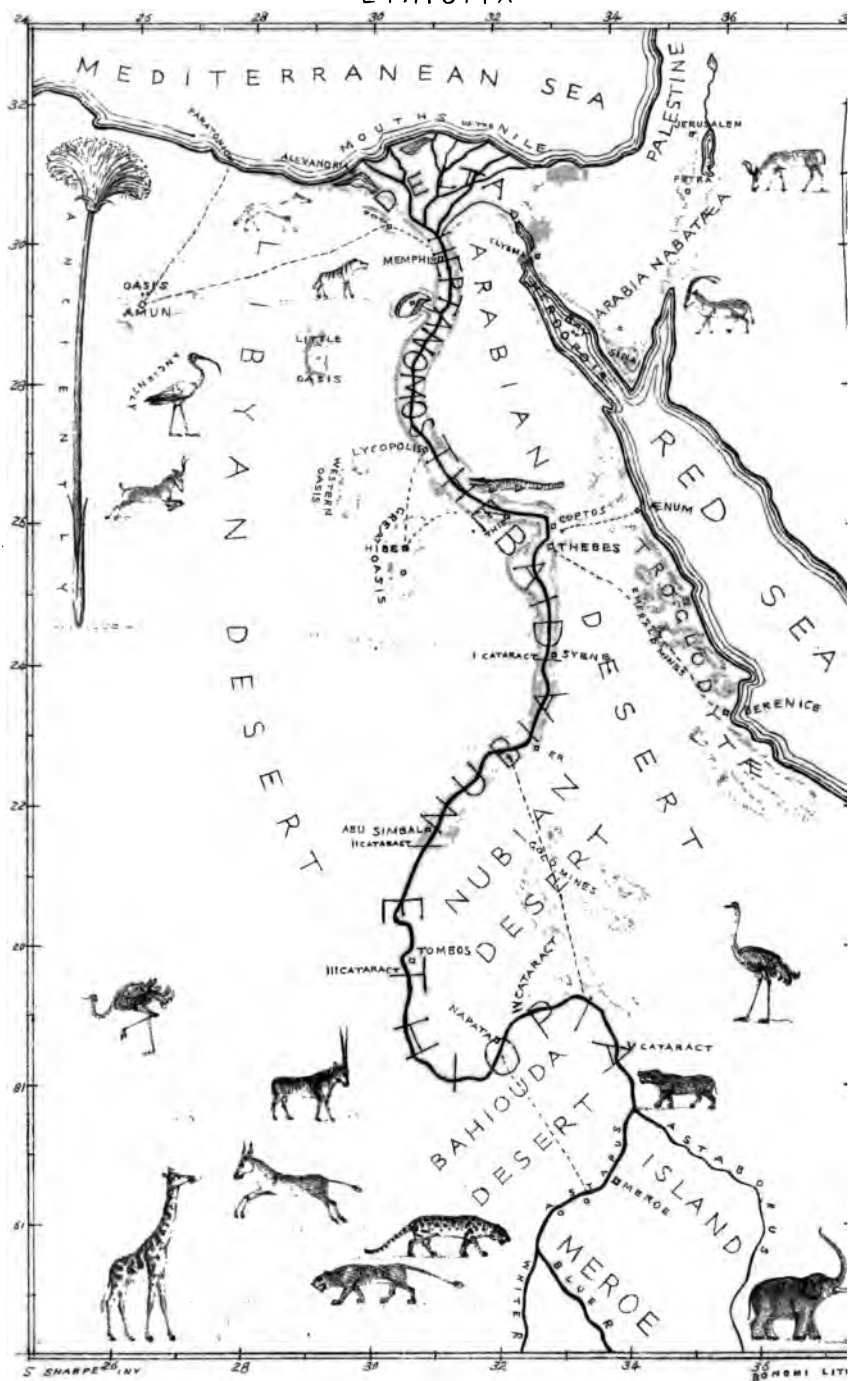
LUCIUS VERUS



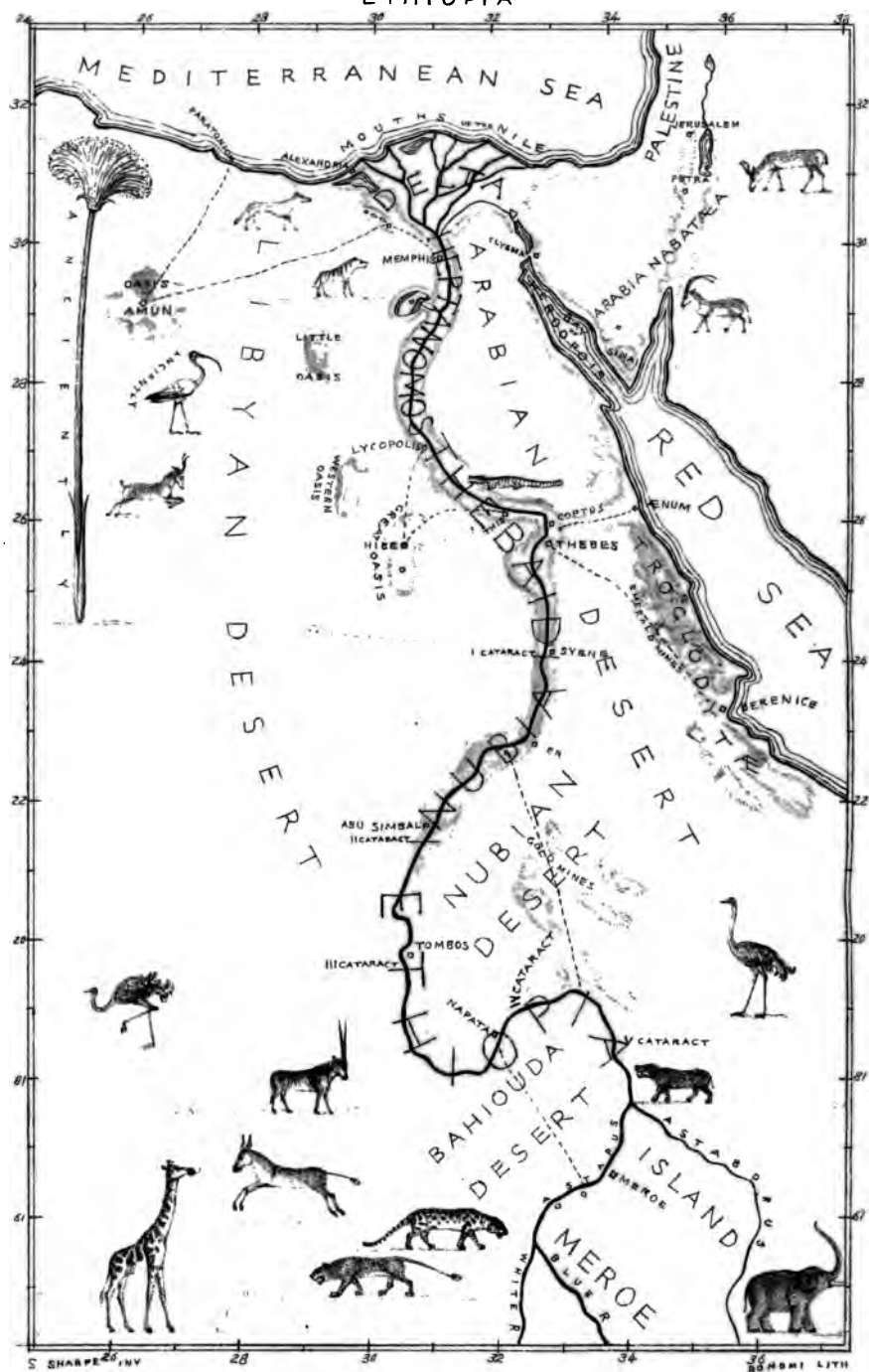
AURELIUS



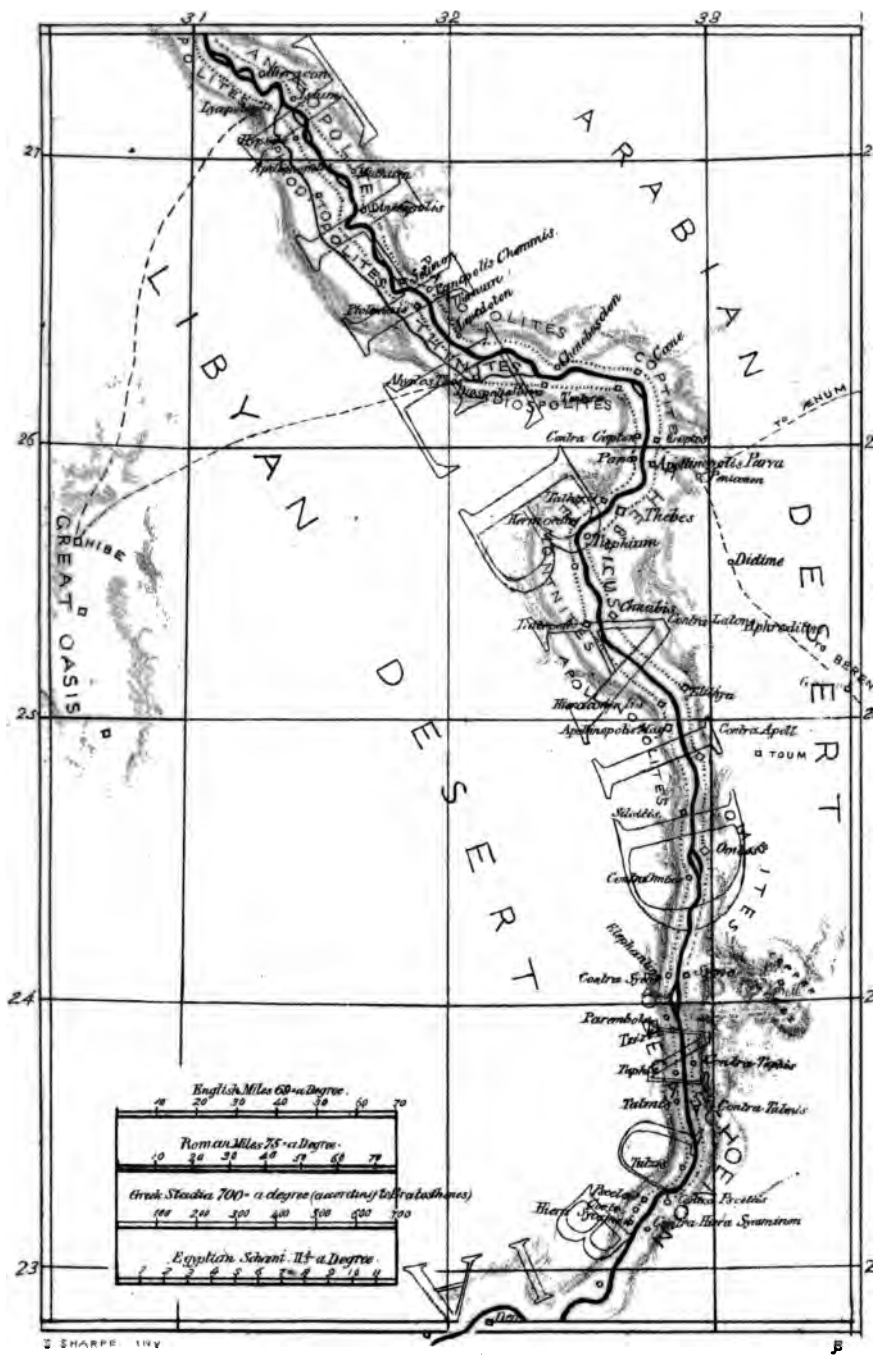
COMMODUS



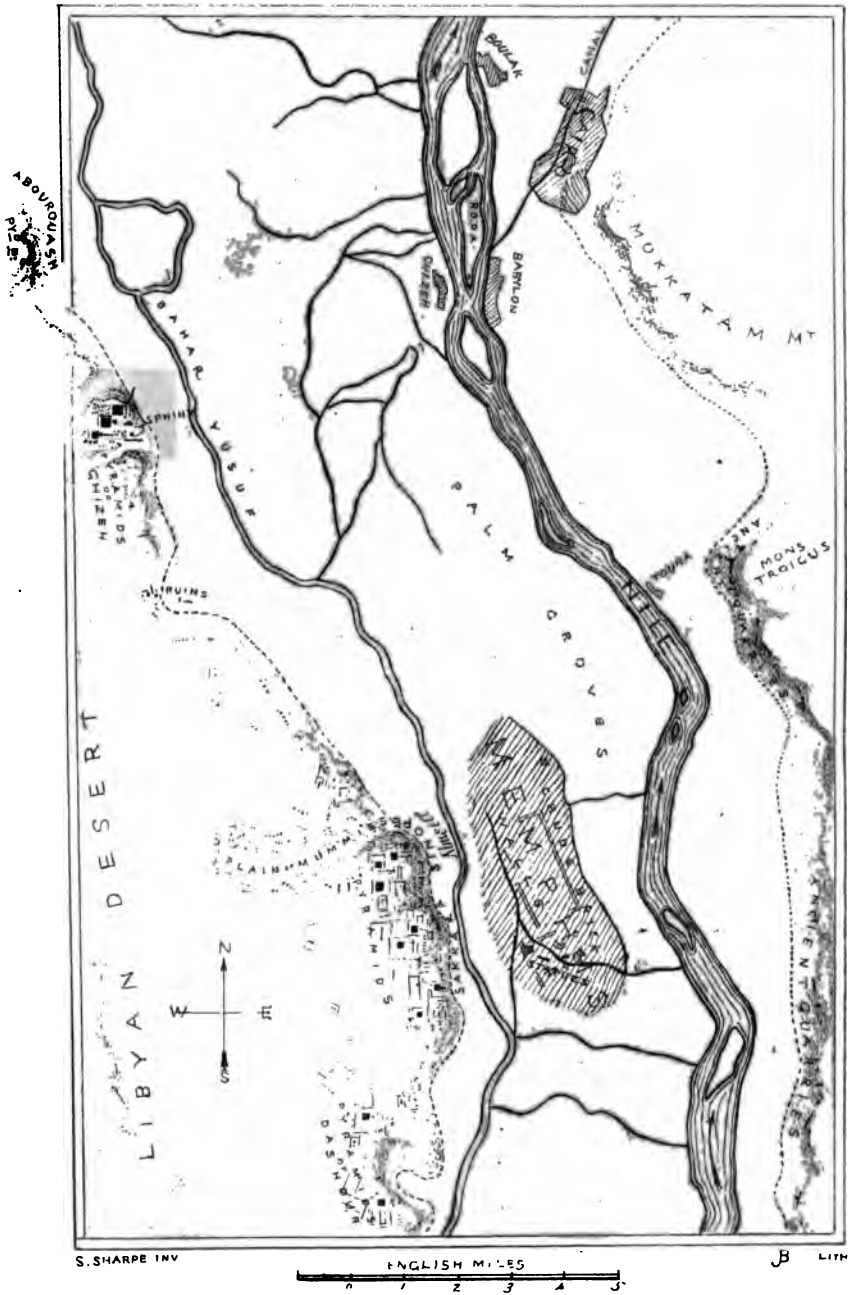
EGYPT AND NUBIA
AND
ETHIOPIA



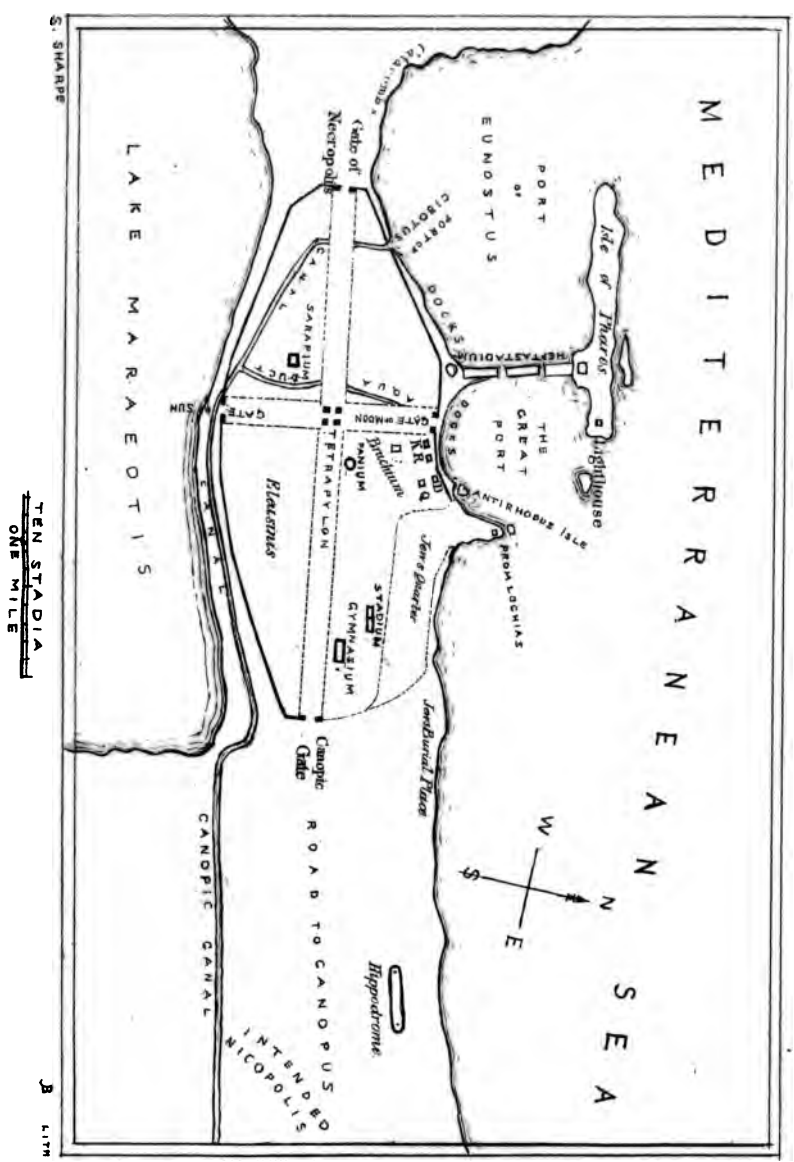
ANCIENT EGYPT UNDER ANTONINUS PIUS



MEMPHIS and the PYRAMIDS



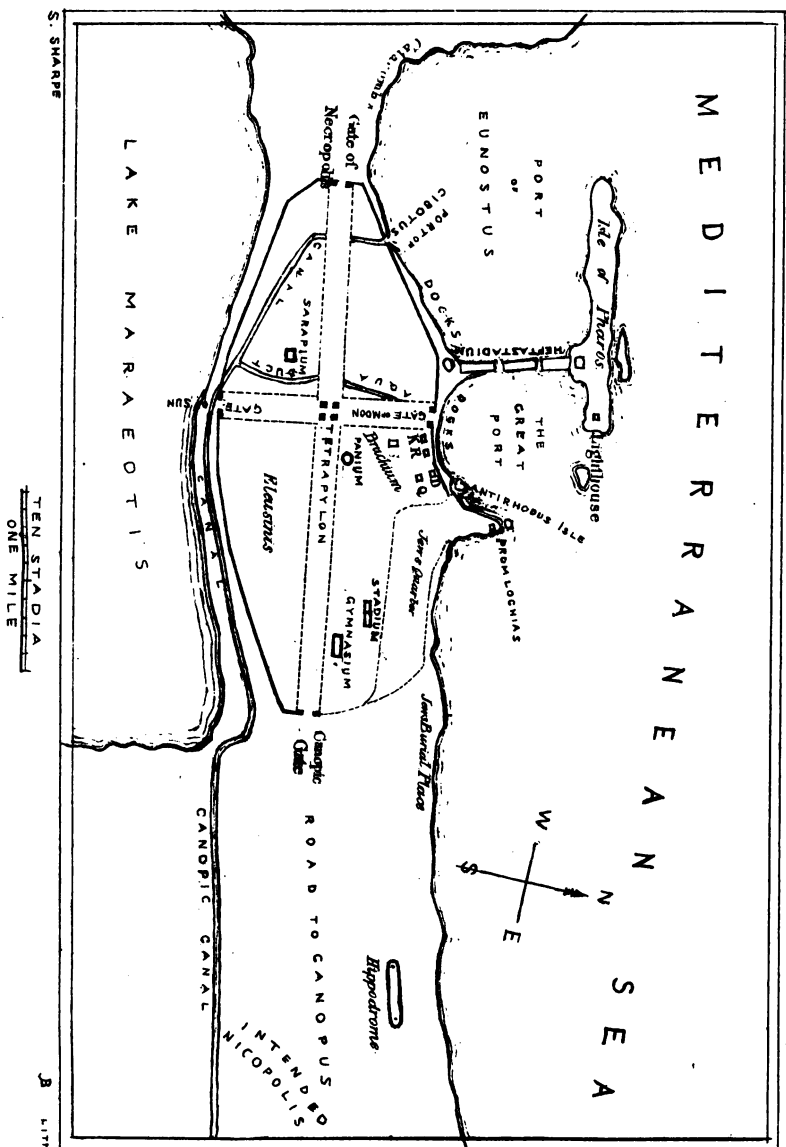
THE CITY OF MACEDONIAN CHLAMYΣ ALEXANDRIA



S. SHARPE

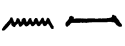
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THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA



ALPHABETS COMPARED

Hieroglyphic Hebrew Greek Coptic

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